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New species and new records of the spider genus *Otacilia* Thorell, 1897 (Araneae, Corinnidae) from Southeast Asia

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New species and new records of the spider genus *Otacilia* Thorell, 1897 (Araneae, Corinnidae) from Southeast Asia. - Five species of *Otacilia* Thorell, 1897 were collected from tropical forests of Southeast Asia. *Otacilia bifurcata* sp. n. and *O. truncata* sp. n. are described from evergreen hill forests of northern Thailand. *Otacilia papilla* sp. n. is described from Sumatra, Indonesia. An additional specimen of *O. parva* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 was obtained, and the female internal genitalia are re-illustrated. *Otacilia kao* Jäger & Wunderlich, 2012, previously only known from its type locality in Thailand, is recorded from Vietnam for the first time.

Keywords: Thailand - Sumatra - Indonesia - Vietnam - new record - biodiversity.

INTRODUCTION

The ground-dwelling spider genus *Otacilia* Thorell, 1897 is one of the most species-rich and common genera of Phrurolithinae in tropical forests of Southeast Asia. Prior to the present study, 29 species were formally assigned to *Otacilia* (Platnick, 2014). Together with the new species described here, the genus currently comprises 32 known species. Species of *Otacilia* vary greatly, having many species of great uniqueness in somatic and genital morphology (Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001; Jäger & Wunderlich, 2012). Each species possesses a relatively conservative morphology that easily distinguishes it from its congeners. Although the structural diversity of *Otacilia* provides a wealth of morphological characters, at the same time it presents an enormous challenge to our taxonomic classification in defining the genus. This is also the case demonstrated here, with new characters of unknown function being discovered (see below). The differences found among species currently placed in *Otacilia* leads to the conclusion that the genus may be paraphyletic and is a heterogeneous assemblage (Jäger & Wunderlich, 2012).

Otacilia is currently recognized by a combination of somatic and genital characters. In the present study, the genus diagnosis follows that of Deeleman-Reinhold (2001: 410), who revised and redefined the taxon, and discussed relationships to other phrurolithine genera of the Oriental fauna.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material from the following collections has been studied: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genoa, Italy (MSNG); Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland (MHNG); Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum 'Naturalis', Leiden, the Netherlands (RMNH). New material of the species treated here will be deposited in the collections of the MHNG.

External morphology was examined, measured and illustrated with an Olympus SZX-12 stereomicroscope and an Olympus BX-40 compound microscope equipped with a drawing tube and photographic devices. All measurements are in millimetres (mm), with the measurements of leg segments taken on the dorsal side and given in the following order: total length (femur, patella + tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). The internal female genitalia were temporarily mounted on microscopic slides. The dorsal view of the internal genitalia was drawn in a cleared state after maceration in 96% lactic acid for 15-60 minutes. The male palps were expanded by placing them in distilled water. In the text 'Fig.' and 'Figs' refer to figures herein, while 'fig.' and 'figs' refer to figures published elsewhere.

Abbreviations used in the text and in the figures are as follows: A, epigynal atrium; AER, anterior eye row; ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; B, bursa; C, conductor; CD, copulatory duct; CO, copulatory orifice; D, epigynal depression; DTA, dorsal tibial apophysis; E, embolus; FD, fertilization duct; FR, femoral ridge; MOQ, median ocular quadrangle; P, papilla; PER, posterior eye row; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; S, spermatheca; SA, spermathecal appendage; SD, sperm duct; T, tegulum.

TAXONOMY

Corinnidae

Otacilia Thorell, 1897

TYPE SPECIES: *Otacilia armatissima* Thorell, 1897, by original designation.

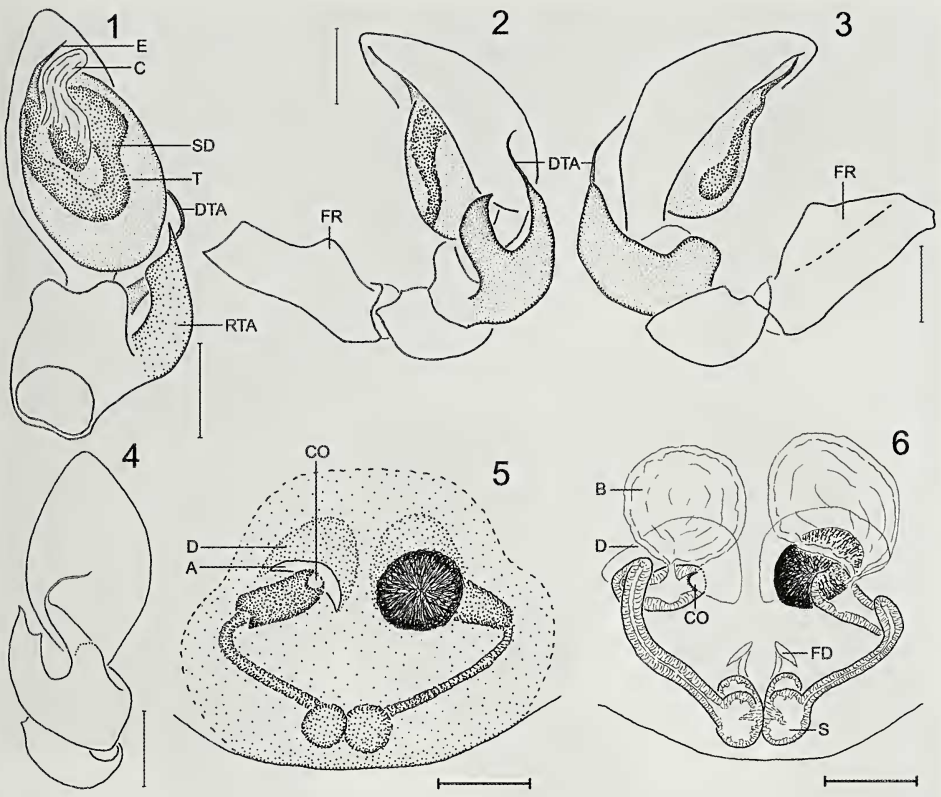
Otacilia truncata sp. n. Figs 1-16

HOLOTYPE: ♂; Thailand, Chiang Mai Province and District, Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, 1180 m; pitfall traps 28.IV.-30.V.1986; leg. P.J. Schwendinger (MHNG).

PARATYPES: 3♀, 3♂; same data as for holotype (MHNG).

DIAGNOSIS: The male of *O. truncata* sp. n. can be distinguished from its congeners by the thick and sinuous retrolateral palpal tibial apophysis (Figs 1, 4, 7, 9-10, 12), by the dorsal tibial apophysis gradually tapering then abruptly becoming a thread-like filament at its half length (Figs 2-4, 11), and by the sigmoid membranous conductor (Fig. 1). The female can be recognized by the elongated V-shaped copulatory ducts (Figs 5-6, 13) connected to posteriorly located spermathecae (Figs 6, 13).

RELATIONSHIP: Males of this new species resemble those of *O. onoi* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 (RMNH, examined) in having a large, apical conductor and a curved embolus, but differ in having a palpal tibial apophysis of different shape. Females closely resemble those of *O. armatissima* Thorell, 1897 (MSNG, examined) in having elongated, V-shaped copulatory ducts, but in *O. armatissima* the epigynal region is



FIGS 1-6

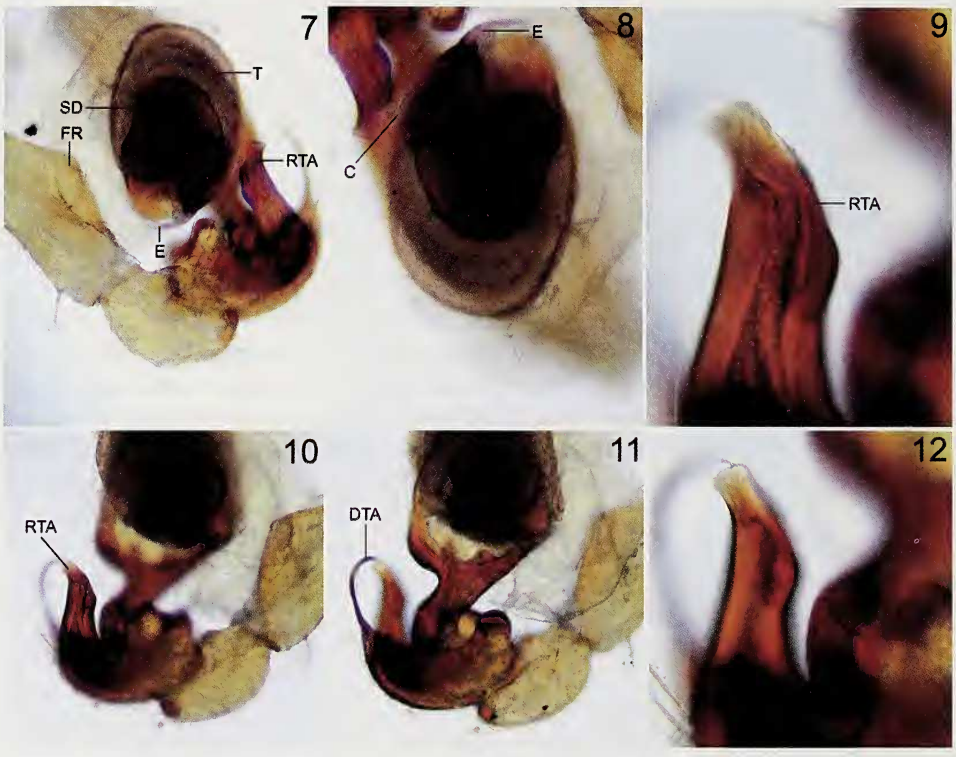
Otacilia truncata sp. n., male holotype (1-4), female paratype (5-6). (1) Male palp, ventral view. (2) Same, retrolateral view. (3) Same, prolateral view. (4) Same, dorsal view. (5) Epigyne, ventral view. (6) Internal genitalia, dorsal view. Abbreviations: A, epigynal atrium; B, membranous anterior bursa; C, conductor; CO, copulatory orifice; D, epigynal depression; DTA, dorsal tibial apophysis; E, embolus; FD, fertilization duct; FR, ventral femoral ridge; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; S, spermatheca; SD, sperm duct; T, tegulum. Scale lines = 0.1 mm.

much wider, occupying the entire epigastric region. The spermathecae of *O. armatissima* are digitiform (multilocular in *O. truncata* sp. n., Figs 6, 13).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the large, truncated RTA of the male palp (Fig. 12).

DESCRIPTION OF MALE (HOLOTYPE): Total length 3.5; prosoma 1.6 long, 1.4 wide; opisthosoma 1.9 long, 1.0 wide.

Prosoma: Broadest between coxae II and III, narrowed in cephalic region at coxae I, in profile highest just in front of fovea. Carapace yellowish brown, with dark green striae radiating from black, longitudinal fovea. Sternum yellow, subovoid, slightly longer than wide, posteriorly bluntly pointed, devoid of distinctive projection between leg coxae. Labium wider than long, anterior margin slightly curved. Palpal coxae subrectangular, with thin apical scopulae. Cheliceral fang slender, moderately



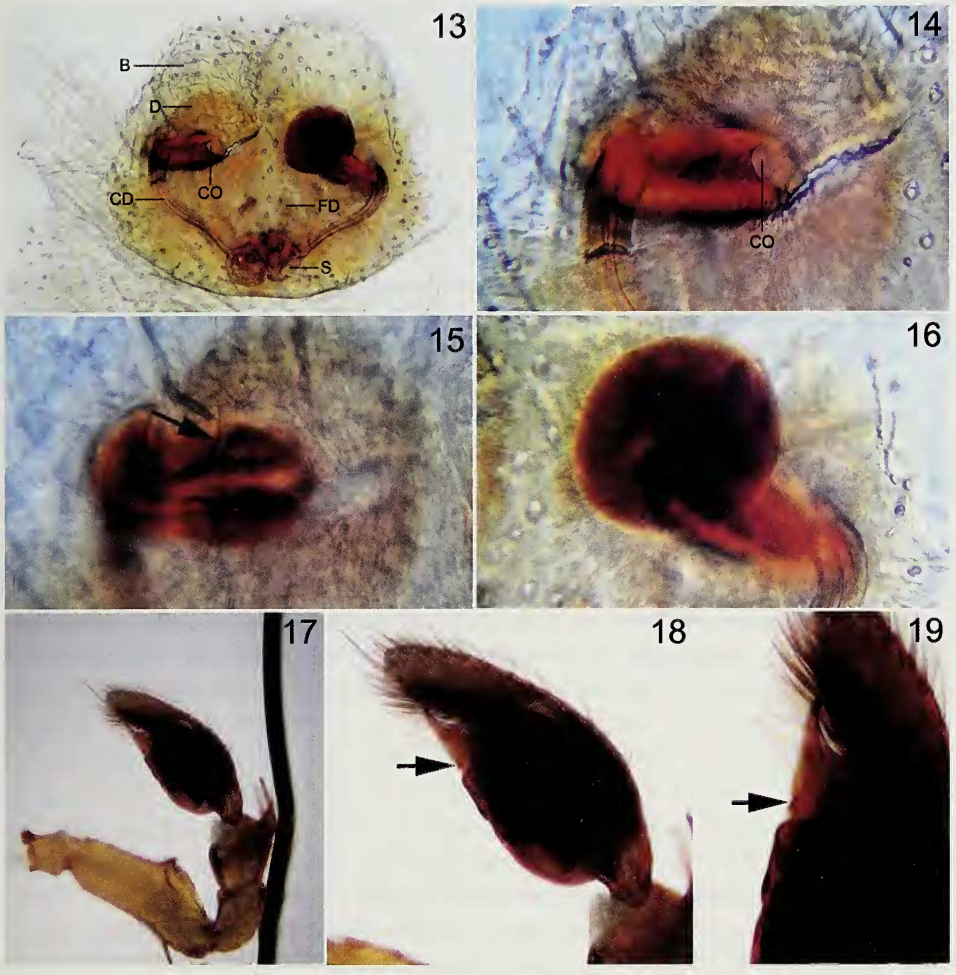
FIGS 7-12

Otacilia truncata sp. n., expanded right male palp. (7) Distal articles of palp, retroventral view. (8) Tegulum, ventral view. (9) Apex of RTA showing lumen, dorsal view. (10) Distal articles of palp showing RTA, dorsal view. (11) Same showing DTA, dorsal view. (12) Apex of RTA showing truncate tip, dorsal view. Abbreviations: C, conductor; DTA, dorsal tibial apophysis; E, embolus; FR, ventral femoral ridge; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis; SD, sperm duct; T, tegulum.

long; fang grooves with three promarginal and two retromarginal teeth; frontal surface of chelicerae each with two slender bristles.

Eyes: Eight eyes arranged in two rows, occupying almost entire attenuated cephalic region; AER straight, PER slightly recurved; PME smallest, other eyes subequal in size; PME pale and circular, others circled with black, diffuse ring. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.10, PME 0.08, PLE 0.09; AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.12, PME-PME 0.18, PME-PLE 0.10, ALE-PLE 0.08; MOQ 0.30 long, anterior width 0.22, posterior width 0.25.

Legs: Leg formula 4123. Measurements: leg I 7.3 (1.6, 2.6, 1.7, 1.4); leg II 4.7 (1.3, 1.6, 1.0, 0.8); leg III 4.1 (1.1, 1.3, 0.8, 0.9); leg IV 8.4 (2.1, 2.4, 2.0, 1.9). Legs pale yellow, armed with orange-brown spines. Spination: all femora armed with two dorsal bristles situated in proximal half, widely separated on posterior legs; femora I and II with three elongated prolateral spines; tibia I with six pairs of ventral spines; metatarsi I and II with three pairs of ventral spines; tibia II with seven pairs of ventral



FIGS 13-19

Otacilia truncata sp. n., female paratype (13-16); *O. bifurcata* sp. n., male holotype (17-19). (13) Internal genitalia, dorsal view. (14) Copulatory orifice, dorsal view. (15) Proximal part of copulatory duct with opening of anterior membranous bursa (indicated by arrow), dorsal view. (16) Secretory plug deposited in epigynal depression, ventral view. (17) Male palp, retrolateral view. (18) Basal spike of embolus (indicated by arrow), retrolateral view. (19) Same, enlarged. Abbreviations: B, membranous anterior bursa; CD, copulatory duct; CO, copulatory orifice; D, epigynal depression; FD, fertilization duct; S, spermatheca.

spines; femora III and IV lacking prolateral spines; other leg segments devoid of large spines.

Opisthosoma: Elongate-ovoid, slightly widened posteriorly, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Dorsal scutum absent. Dorsum entirely dark green, except for pale yellow cardiac area. Venter pale yellow, posteriorly with dark greenish bands.

Palp (Figs 1-4, 7-12): Femur with subtriangular translucent ridge (Figs 2-3, 7). Retrolateral tibial apophysis represented by enlarged, sinuous prong (Figs 1, 4, 7, 9-10,

12); its anterior and posterior margins parallel in retrolateral view (Fig. 2); microscopically with narrow lumen running throughout its length (Figs 7, 9, 12). Dorsal tibial apophysis consisting of broad proximal region gradually tapering in proximal part and abruptly becoming a thin filament at half length (Figs 2-4, 11); tip of distal filament bent (Fig. 4). Tegulum ovoid, with sigmoid sperm duct located distally (Fig. 1). Embolus hook-shaped, sclerotized, originating distoprolaterally, its sharp apex pointing retrolaterad (Figs 1, 8). Conductor membranous, sigmoid, situated posterior to embolus (Fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE (PARATYPE): Total length 5.4; prosoma 2.2 long, 2.0 wide; opisthosoma 3.2 long, 2.6 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.10, PME 0.08, PLE 0.09; AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.14, PME-PME 0.24, PME-PLE 0.12, ALE-PLE 0.30; MOQ 0.32 long, anterior width 0.22, posterior width 0.26. Leg formula 1423. Measurements: leg I 8.6 (2.2, 3.1, 1.5, 1.8); leg II 6.8 (1.9, 2.3, 1.1, 1.5); leg III 5.5 (1.7, 1.6, 1.4, 0.8); leg IV 7.7 (2.4, 2.2, 2.0, 1.1). General appearance as in male but larger. Dorsum of opisthosoma entirely dark green.

Genitalia (Figs 5-6, 13-16): Epigynal region lightly sclerotized, delimited from epigastric area by a distinct margin. Epigynal depressions (Figs 5-6) shallow, semicircular, with deeper crescent-shaped atrium (Fig. 5). Copulatory orifices circular (Figs 5-6, 13-14). Copulatory ducts with thick-walled anterior part, aligned horizontally (Figs 6, 14-15); posterior part thin and narrow, descending obliquely to connect with posteriorly-located spermathecae (Figs 5-6, 13). Spermathecae consisting of three chambers, posterior one subspherical (Figs 6, 13). Fertilization ducts lanceolate, originating from anterior chamber of spermathecae (Figs 6, 13). Anterior membranous bursae spherical, opening into anterior part of copulatory ducts (Figs 6, 13, 15).

VARIATION: There appear to be seven (instead of six) retroventral spines on tibia II in one of the male paratypes. A mating plug on one side of the epigynal atrium apparently has changed the configuration of the internal duct system (Figs 5-6, 13, 16). This raises the question whether previously described specimens with a similar plug in situ require cleaning to ensure appropriate identification and comparison. Although the differences may be modest, they should be observed with caution.

NATURAL HISTORY: All type specimens of *O. truncata* sp. n. were collected by means of pitfall trapping in an evergreen hill forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality in northern Thailand.

Otacilia bifurcata sp. n. Figs 17-23

HOLOTYPE: ♂; Thailand, Chaing Mai Province, Fang District, Doi Ankhang, 1450 m; 24.VIII.1990; leg. P.J. Schwendinger (MHNG).

PARATYPES: 5♂; same data as for holotype (MHNG).

DIAGNOSIS: *Otacilia bifurcata* sp. n. can be easily distinguished from its congeners by the triangular basal spike on the embolus of the male palp (Figs 18-20), and by retrolateral and dorsal tibial apophyses being subequal in size (Figs 20-22).

RELATIONSHIP: Males of this new species resemble those of *O. zebra* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 (RMNH, examined) in having two large tibial apophyses on the male

palp, but in *O. zebra* the retrolateral tibial apophysis is significantly smaller. Both species also differ by their body color pattern.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the presence of two elongated tibial apophyses on the male palp.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE (HOLOTYPE): Total length 3.4; prosoma 1.6 long, 1.3 wide; opisthosoma 1.8 long, 1.2 wide.

Prosoma: Prosoma broadest between coxae I and II, narrowed in cephalic region in front of coxae I; in profile highest in front of fovea, gradually sloping posteriorly. Carapace reddish brown, with dark brown striae radiating from deep longitudinal fovea. Sternum yellow, with distinctly dark brown margin, subovoid, almost as long as wide, posteriorly bluntly pointed, devoid of distinctive projection between leg coxae. Labium wider than long, anterior margin slightly curved. Palpal coxae subrectangular, with thin apical scopulae. Cheliceral fang slender, moderately long; three small teeth each on promarginal and retromarginal fang grooves; frontal surface with two slender bristles.

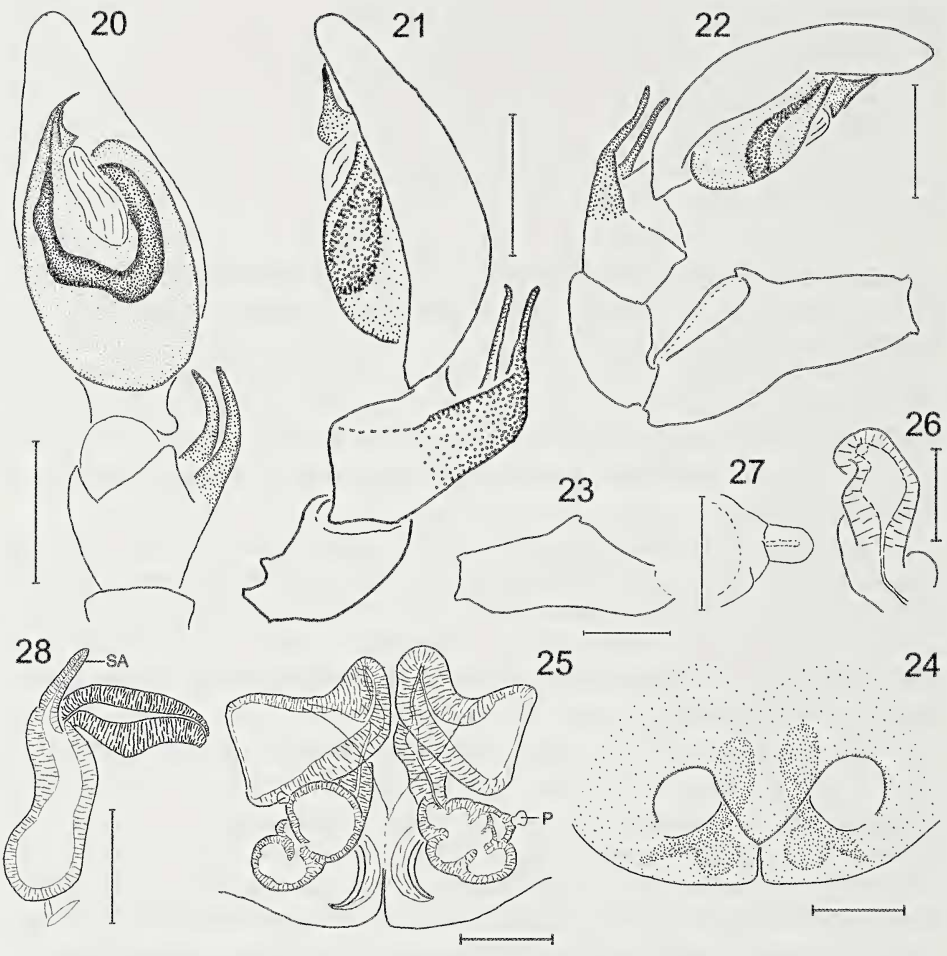
Eyes: Eight eyes arranged in two rows, occupying almost entire attenuated cephalic region; AER straight, PER slightly recurved; eyes subequal in size, with pale and circular PME, other eyes circled with black, not clearly outlined ring. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.10, PME 0.08, PLE 0.09; AME-AME 0.16, AME-ALE 0.14, PME-PME 0.20, PME-PLE 0.12, ALE-PLE 0.10; MOQ 0.36 long, anterior width 0.26, posterior width 0.28.

Legs: Leg formula 4123. Measurements: leg I 8.2 (1.9, 2.9, 1.8, 1.6); leg II 5.5 (1.5, 1.8, 1.2, 1.0); leg III 4.9 (1.3, 1.5, 0.9, 1.2); leg IV 9.9 (2.5, 2.9, 2.3, 2.2). All coxae pale yellow; anterior femora dark brown, posterior ones yellowish brown; other leg segments yellow. Spination: anterior femora armed with two dorsal bristles situated in proximal half, and with one distal bristle; posterior femora with two short bristles widely separated from each other; femur I with four elongated prolateral spines; tibia I with seven pairs of ventral spines; femur II with two elongated prolateral spines; tibia II with six pairs of ventral spines; metatarsi I and II with four pairs of ventral spines; femora III and IV lacking prolateral spines; other leg segments devoid of large spines.

Opisthosoma: Elongate-ovoid, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Dorsal scutum absent, but with conspicuous chitinized area extending over four fifths of dorsal area. Dorsum greenish brown, with yellow pigment shining through. Venter pale, without markings.

Palp (Figs 17-23): Femur with translucent ridge and a small projection ventrally (Figs 17, 22-23). Retrolateral and dorsal tibial apophyses represented by enlarged, triangular prong with slender distal half (Figs 20-22). Dorsal tibial apophysis slightly shorter than retrolateral one. Tegulum ovoid, with sigmoid sperm duct located distally (Fig. 20). Embolus hook-shaped, heavily sclerotized, originating distoprolaterally, its sharp apex pointing retrolaterad and basally carrying a sharply pointed retrolateral spike (Figs 18-20). Conductor membranous, rectangular, situated posterior to embolus (Fig. 20).

FEMALE: Unknown.



FIGS 20-28

Otacilia bifurcata sp. n., male holotype (20-23); *O. papilla* sp. n., female holotype (24-27); *O. parva*, new female from Sumatra (28). (20) Male palp, ventral view. (21) Same, retrolateral view. (22) Same, prolateral view. (23) Palpal femur showing ventral ridge on upper margin, retrolateral view. (24) Epigyne, ventral view. (25) Internal genitalia, dorsal view. (26) Anterior region of copulatory duct, ventral view. (27) Papilla on spermathecal chamber, dorsal view. (28) Right spermatheca, dorsal view. Abbreviations: SA, spermathecal appendage; P, papilla. Scale lines = 0.1 mm.

NATURAL HISTORY: All type specimens of *O. bifurcata* sp. n. were collected by sifting thick decomposing leaf litter and other organic humus in an evergreen hill forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality in northern Thailand.

Otacilia papilla sp. n. Figs 24-27, 29-32

HOLOTYPE: ♀; Indonesia, Sumatra, West Sumatra Province, old secondary forest above Harau Canyon, north of Payakumbuh, 750 m; 7.VI.2006; leg. P.J. Schwendinger (MHNG, sample Sum-06/11).

DIAGNOSIS: *Otacilia papilla* sp. n. can be easily distinguished from its congeners by the large, triangular epigynal depression (Figs 25, 29), and by the presence of digitiform papillae on the multilocular spermathecae (Figs 27, 30-32).

RELATIONSHIP: The female of *Otacilia papilla* sp. n. resembles that of *O. sinifera* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001 (RMNH, examined) in having several modified structures on the surface of spermathecae, but the new species is much smaller and lacks anterior membranous bursae.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the digitiform papillae on the spermathecae of this species.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE (HOLOTYPE): Total length 3.4; prosoma 1.5 long, 1.4 wide; opisthosoma 1.9 long, 1.1 wide.

PROSOMA: Broadest between coxae II and III, narrowed in cephalic region in front of coxae I; in profile highest in front of fovea, gradually sloping posteriorly. Carapace yellow, without conspicuous markings. Sternum yellow, with distinctly dark brown margin, subovoid, as long as wide, devoid of distinctive projection between leg coxae. Labium wider than long, anterior margin slightly curved. Palpal coxae rectangular, with thin apical scopulae. Cheliceral fang slender, moderately long; two small teeth each on promarginal and retromarginal fang grooves; frontal surface with two short bristles.

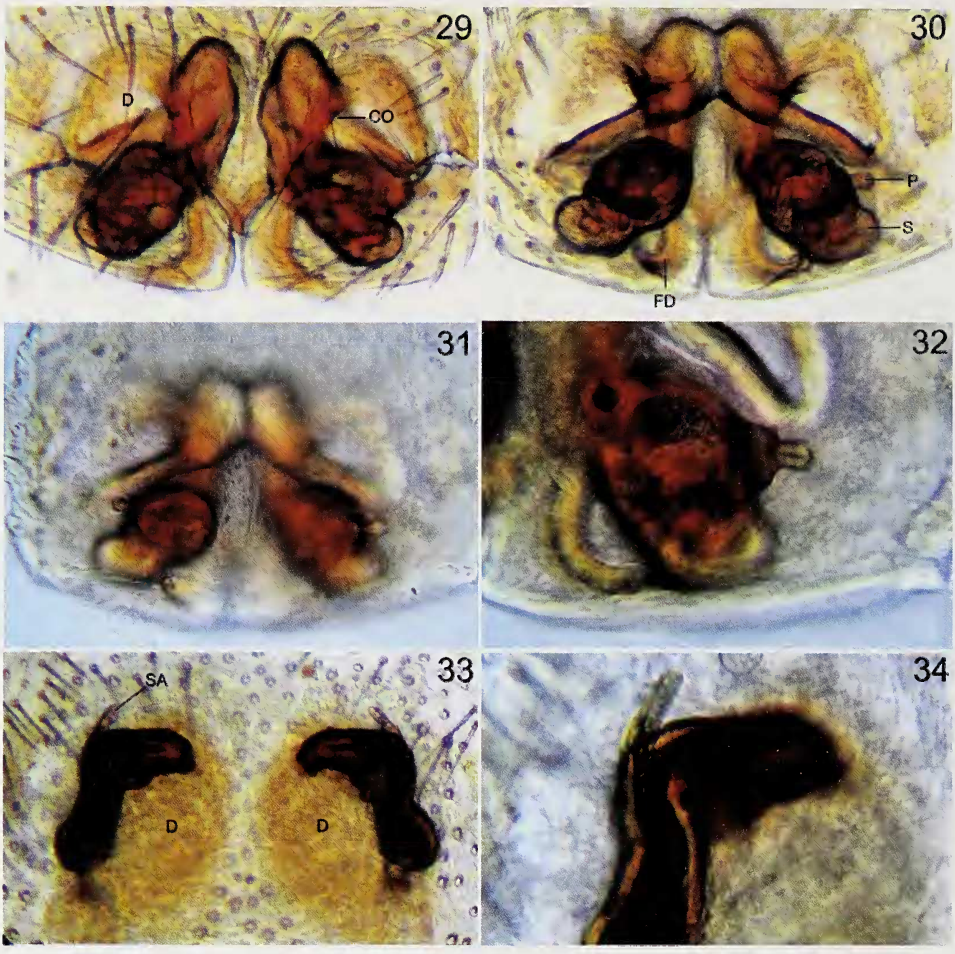
Eyes: Eight eyes arranged in two rows, occupying almost entire attenuated cephalic region; both eye rows slightly recurved; eyes subequal in size; PME smallest, pale and circular, other eyes circled with black ring. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.08, PME 0.06, PLE 0.08; AME-AME 0.11, AME-ALE 0.12, PME-PME 0.14, PME-PLE 0.12, ALE-PLE 0.08; MOQ 0.34 long, anterior width 0.25, posterior width 0.26.

Legs: Leg formula 4123. Measurements: leg I 7.8 (2.2, 2.9, 1.7, 1.0); leg II 6.2 (1.6, 2.4, 1.2, 1.0); leg III 4.6 (1.4, 1.3, 1.0, 0.9); leg IV 8.5 (2.2, 2.6, 2.2, 1.5). All leg segments pale yellow. Spination: anterior femora armed with two widely separated dorsal bristles; femora I and II with one elongated prolateral spine; tibia I and II with six pairs of ventral spines; metatarsus I and II with two pairs of ventral spines; femora III and IV lacking prolateral spines; other leg segments devoid of large spines.

Opisthosoma: Truncate, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Dorsal scutum absent. Dorsum green. Venter pale yellow, without markings.

Genitalia (Figs 24-27, 29-32): Epigynal region very lightly sclerotized, without clear margin delimiting it from epigastric area, medially with large and prominent inverted-triangular lobe (Figs 24, 29). Copulatory orifices circular (Figs 24, 29), hidden underneath narrow end of funnel-shaped epigynal depression (Figs 25, 29-30). Copulatory ducts thick-walled, ascending anteriorly (Figs 25, 30), then descending to posteriorly located spermathecae. Spermathecae consisting of 3-4 chambers (Figs 25, 30-32), each chamber provided with digitiform papilla of unknown function (Figs 25, 30-32). Fertilization ducts falciform, originating from anterior lobe of spermathecae (Figs 25, 30). Bursae absent.

MALE: Unknown.



FIGS 29-34

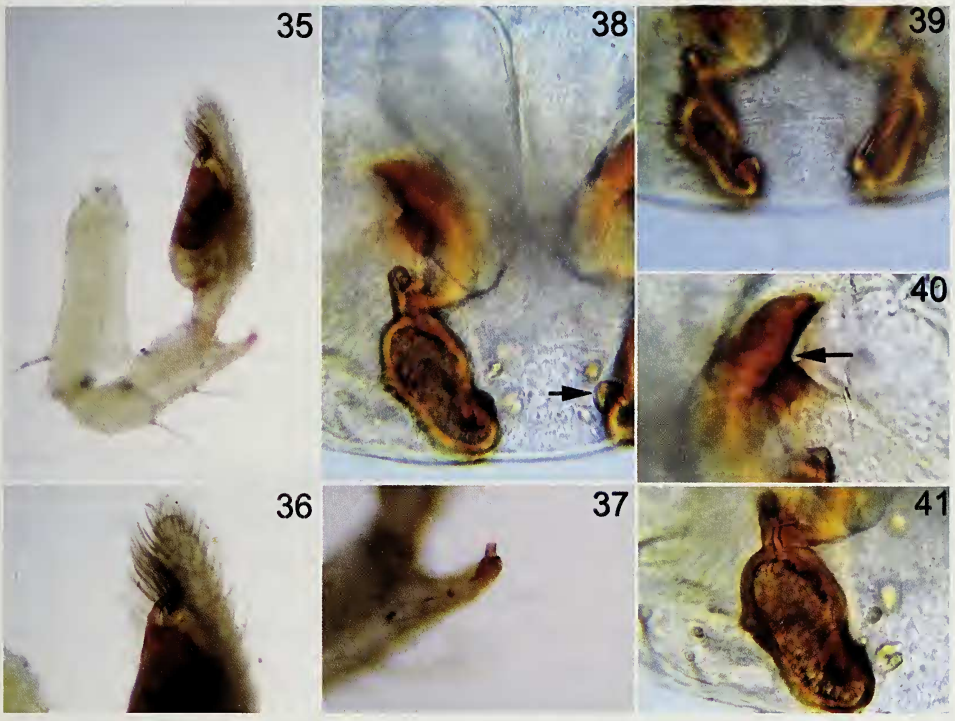
Otacilia papilla sp. n., female holotype (29-32); *O. parva*, new female from Sumatra (33-34). (29) Internal genitalia, ventral view. (30, 33) Same, dorsal view. (31) Same as 30, different focus. (32) Papilla on spermathecal chamber, dorsal view [another papilla visible (but not in focus) on upper left wall of same chamber]. (34) Spermathecal appendage, dorsal view. Abbreviations: D, epigynal depression; CO, copulatory orifice; FD, fertilization duct; P, papilla; S, spermatheca; SA, spermathecal appendage.

NATURAL HISTORY: The type material of *O. papilla* sp. n. was collected by sifting thick decomposing leaf litter and other organic humus in a rain forest.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality in the Barisan Mountains of western Sumatra.

***Otacilia parva* Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001** Figs 28, 33-34

Otacilia parva Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001: 419, figs 670-674, description of male and female.



FIGS 35-41

Otacilia kao, new male (35-37) and female (38-41) from Vietnam. (35) Male palp, retroventral view. (36) Apex of male palp showing embolus and conductor, retrolateral view. (37) Apex of RTA, retrolateral view. (38) Detail of internal genitalia, dorsal view (arrow indicating 'bubble remnant of fused furrow' sensu Jäger & Wunderlich, 2012). (39) Posterior parts of internal genitalia showing elongated fertilization ducts, dorsal view. (40) Detail of internal genitalia showing copulatory orifice (indicated by arrow), dorsal view. (41) Right spermatheca, dorsal view.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1 ♀ paratype; Indonesia, West Sumatra, Panti Reserve, north of Lebuksikaping (= Lubuksikaping), leaf litter in lowland primary forest; 4.VIII.1982; C.L. & P.R. Deeleman leg. (RMNH).

NEW MATERIAL: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Sumatra, West Sumatra Province, old secondary forest above Harau Canyon, north of Payakumbuh, 750 m; 7.VI.2006; leg. P.J. Schwendinger (MHNG, sample Sum-06/11).

REMARKS: Deeleman-Reinhold (2001: 419) provided a description and illustrations of the female paratype. The female of this species is recognized by the absence of anterior membranous bursae, by the thick-walled copulatory ducts, and by the specific shape of the spermathecae (Fig. 33). We present here another unique character found only in the female of this species: a digitiform appendage situated on the anterior surface of each spermatheca (Figs 28, 33-34).

***Otacilia kao* Jäger & Wunderlich, 2012** Figs 35-41

Otacilia kao Jäger & Wunderlich, 2012: 258, figs 26-36, photos 21-29, description of male and female.

NEW MATERIAL: 1♀, 1♂; Vietnam, Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island, Khu Rung Nguyen Sinh Forest Reserve, stream ca. 5 km southwest of Bai Thom Beach, evergreen rainforest, 100-400 m; 14./16.VIII.2003; P.J. Schwendinger leg. (MHNG, sample SV-03/08). – 1♂; Thailand, Trat Province, Ko Chang (west side of island), forest near Kai Bae Beach, 50 m; 2.-6.XI.2006; A. Schulz leg. (MHNG, sample AS-TH06/03).

REMARKS: *Otacilia kao* is a pale species with extremely elongated and slender legs. There is a modest variation between the male holotype and the newly collected spiders examined and treated in the present study. The apex of the retrolateral tibial apophysis is slightly different from that of the male holotype (Figs 35, 37). The new male's palpal configuration closely resembles that of *O. sinifera* and *O. kao* in having a simple, curved embolus and a minute conductor (Figs 35-36), but *O. sinifera* can be distinguished by the apex of the retrolateral tibial apophysis being hook-shaped, in addition to its conspicuous opisthosomal pattern. The shape of the retrolateral tibial apophysis in all three species seems to be somewhat similar, so it is difficult to make a conclusion about the taxonomic value of this character. They can be considered as a rather compact group of closely related species. It is possible that *O. kao* is a species with strong variability within the species and within its populations. However, the variation found in the new males is well within the known limits of the species and is not sufficient to warrant the status of a new taxon.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand (Ko Chang, Trat Province) and Vietnam (new record).

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